





## How Advertisements.

To School Teachers—Thomas Glover.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.  
To School Teachers—Robert Frost.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.  
To School Teachers—John Fichter.

## Train Time—Newmarket.

|               |               |           |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Express Train | Moynio North. | 9.40 a.m. |
| Mail Train    | do.           | 6.20 p.m. |
| Mail Train    | Moynio North. | 9.11 a.m. |
| Express Train | do.           | 6.20 p.m. |

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, June 14, 1891.

## General Summary.

1. We are indebted to Adam Wilson, Esq., for a copy of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. A very valuable addition to our library.

2. We are indebted to Rev. S. F. Raitsey for a basket full of excellent Apples and for a speaker for a series of lectures, taken from Black River. Some kind friend (name unknown) left us a lot of vegetables, and the way we have lived for one week would establish common folk.

3. We understand the Convention for North Ontario met on Monday last, and decided to again bring forward Mr. Gould. It is now said, no other candidate will be brought out. In the Convention, out of twenty-six delegates Mr. Gould had twenty-four votes. It may therefore be said the convention was unanimous.

4. The members of the Reform Vigilance Committee will observe, by reference to our advertising columns, that a meeting takes place on Wednesday next, in Newmarket. We hope to see a large attendance, as matters of importance will be brought up for consideration.

5. We beg to remind Sabbath School Teachers that the regular bi-monthly meeting of the North York S. S. Teachers' Union, will be held at the Wesleyan Church, Aurora, tomorrow, (Saturday) commencing at 2 o'clock. A good attendance is requested.

6. The Home Journal is the title of a new literary periodical, issued at Toronto, by Mr. Wm. Haller. The two numbers already issued are well printed; while the articles, both original and selected, give evidence of taste and ability. Specimen numbers may be had by addressing the proprietor, Toronto.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This is the title of a new Geography for the use of Schools, just issued by Mr. Lovell, of Montreal. We make no doubt it will be brought into general use in this Province, as a much larger space is devoted to Canada, than in any Geography now before the people. It is well printed, and got up in an excellent form.—Price One Dollar.

7. A grand Soiree, in the shape of Music, (vocal and instrumental), Recitations, Dialogues, &c., will be given by the W. M. Sabath School, Newmarket, on Friday evening, June 28th, instant. Tickets, 10c. The proceeds will be applied in liquidating claims against the library and the purchase of more books and other apparatus necessary for the school.

8. It is with pleasure we notice that Mr. Wm. Mulock and Mr. Benson Irvine, passed their examinations at Toronto University, with honors—the former in "Modern Languages," and the latter in "Engineering and Surveying." Both parties were pupils of S. A. Manning, Esq., in our Grammar School here, and reflects great credit upon that gentleman's capabilities. We congratulate our young friends upon the well merited distinction they have earned and progress made.

INCENDIARY.—An unoccupied building, situated on Huron-street, belonging to Mr. Sutherland, was discovered to be on fire about two o'clock on Sunday morning last, and before the fire brigade reached the place, it was so far consumed, that all efforts to save the building were futile. As the premises have not been tenanted for some time, the almost universal opinion is, that a match was applied by the hand of an incendiary. One word to the citizens of Newmarket: Unless the Engine Company is furnished with more hose, a great deal of money has been wasted for little purpose, in trying the engine.

## Mr. Wilson in Toronto.

By reference to the following letter, from ADAM WILSON, Esq., it will be seen he has gone into the strong hold of the enemy:—

Toronto, June 11, 1891.

To JOHN BELL, Esq., Chairman of the Toronto Reform Association.

"Sir,—Since receiving the nomination of the Reform party for the Western Division of this city, I have advised with many of my friends in North York, and I am happy to say that for the sake of the good cause which they have so long and so faithfully maintained, they have longed to accept the nomination which has been made here, for whether will advance the Liberal Reform generally, they say, will equally benefit them. They are quite prepared to co-operate in any movement which, in the present crisis, will procure good government, and secure justice for Upper Canada. I shall, therefore, have great pleasure in accepting the nomination for Western Toronto."

"I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
"ADAM WILSON."

The above letter speaks for itself. On Saturday last we received intimation that Mr. Wilson would visit the constituency the following Monday, and efforts were at once made to inform as many leading men in the constituency as possible. Accordingly, on the day named he was met by upwards of fifty, and the general impression prevailing was, that if Mr. Wilson, by running for the Western Division of Toronto, could keep out a Ministerialist, it was best he should do so, although the Riding might suffer the loss of a gentleman in whom they had every confidence. The meeting, although not pretending to speak for the Riding, felt that the interests of the party, at this particular juncture, should be paramount to every other consideration, and advised Mr. Wilson, that should it be necessary for him to decide whether he would stand for the City or not before the meeting of the Reform Committee on Wednesday next, he is at liberty to act ac-

cording to circumstances. The result, given in the above letter, and by a certain way to speak the general sentiment of the Riding when we say—that notwithstanding our local inconveniences, the election with which we are faced, and are also prepared to make good the rear guard, by returning him for this constituency. Let there be a general turn-out on Wednesday, when Mr. Wilson will be here, and perhaps other distinguished gentlemen, to make full explanations. We attended Mr. Wilson's committee meeting in Toronto on Wednesday last, and was pleased to see the enthusiasm and expressions of success then manifested. The meeting also adopted a resolution, returning thanks to the Reformers of North York for their liberality and devotion to the cause, by allowing ADAM WILSON to stand for Toronto. The resolution was adopted amidst enthusiastic cheering.

## Springhill Division, N. of T.

The above Division, located at King Station, held their annual festival on Saturday last. The day was all that could be desired, and between two and three hundred assembled to join the Division in celebrating their anniversary. Refreshments were served in state style, about two p.m., the Aurora Band, meanwhile, contributing to the hilarity of the occasion by discoursing "sweet sounds."

Tea being over, and the superabundance of "good things" disposed of, the assembly was called to order by the chairman, who stated the Division had been organized about two years. At one time they numbered between sixty and seventy members; but in consequence of removals and other causes, they were reduced to about fifty, good and true. Much real good had been accomplished during these two years. They had organized for a good purpose; and the manner they had been enabled to turn out today, gave evidence that the noble principles of the order were gaining the ascendancy. (Hear, hear.) There were a number of distinguished speakers on the platform today; and he would appeal to the assembly, as rational creatures, to give attention, and duly consider the arguments and facts they would lay before the meeting.

Band—"Rochester Schottish."  
The chairman then introduced the Rev. Mr. Dady, who gave an excellent practical address. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Wittington. Rev. Mr. Ross succeeded, and spoke of what Springhill Division had accomplished, concluding with appropriate remarks of encouragement specially addressed to the Sons. We have not room for the speeches, suffice it to say, the party was indeed a pleasant one.

## Newmarket Council.

The Council met this evening. All present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Reeve then stated that since last meeting he had attended the County Council. He would now lay before them a statement of County Taxation:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| For general purposes | \$205.80 |
| Debtors and interest | 7.00     |
| Total                | \$212.80 |

This was something lower than it was last year. The Reeve also reported the Act of Parliament separating the County from the City, and laid it on the table. He also referred to a matter he thought this Council should take notice on. He had heard several complaints that tax-payers were returned to the County Treasurer upon lots, the proprietors of which were able to prove they had paid the same. He thought they ought to refer this matter to a committee for investigation. He also presented a petition from Mr. Morris, asking the Council to refund a special license fee, granted on the day of the circus.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Sutherland, That the Finance Committee do make enquiry into the complaints of parties in this village, who represent that their lands, within this Municipality, are charged with taxes for which they have already paid the collector; and that the said Committee report the same to the County Treasurer through the Reeve.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Trent, seconded by Mr. Boulton, That the petition of Mr. Morris be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Boulton then moved for leave to introduce a By-law to provide for raising funds for the erection of a Town Hall.—Granted. The By-law was then read a first time, and the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the same. Mr. Smith in the chair. After filling up the blanks, the By-law was read a second time, and the Committee rose.

The necessary motions were then made relating to the printing of the same.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Sutherland, The By-law Committee was instructed to bring in a By-law to provide for appointing a Pound-keeper in place of Thos. Connor, removed.

The Council then adjourned.

[The above was the most orderly and quiet meeting we have had the pleasure of attending for a long time.]

## Election Items.

Mr. Mowat goes to Kingston to oppose Adm. Gen. Macdonald. The procession accompanying him through the city, on his arrival, was over one mile in length. The same general spirit of enthusiasm that elected Hon. George Brown for Toronto at last general election, seems to pervade the Kingstons at the present time.

Mr. Foley goes to Perth to oppose that thick and thin supporter of the Ministry—Mr. Daly. He will also run for his old Riding at Waterloo.

The nomination for South Ontario takes place on the 22nd instant, and Kingston on the same day. This was done to annoy Mr. Mowat, and is nothing but one of John A.'s tricks.

J. H. Cameron is to oppose Mr. Atkins in Peel, but with no prospect of success.

Mr. Howland will probably be returned for West York without opposition; and, from all we can learn, Mr. Wright will again be put for East York.

Captain Armstrong is to oppose the South St. George's beauty—Mr. Ferguson.

## The Moral Election.

Parliament was dissolved on Monday last. The writs, with two exceptions, in Lower Canada, are all made returnable by the 15th of July. As we predicted last week, the same dodge the Ministerialist Administration played in 1884, is now being practiced by Giller & Co. may we hope with a like result. Our exchanges generally speak with much confidence with regard to the success of Opposition candidates. By a little united effort a pretty clean sweep will be made of the hirings who have sold Upper Canadian interests to O'Rourke & Co. Not a Ministerialist candidate, so far as we can hear, will go to the polls unopposed. It was never known to us on any previous occasion.

A meeting of the Reform Committee of this Riding, is called for Wednesday next.—We hope every member will make it a point to attend.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## Arrival of the Fulton.

New York, June 10.

The steamship Fulton from Southampton on the 29th May, arrived here at three o'clock this a.m., with three days later news from Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 27th, on the motion for going into committee on the offer in the territories near Sierra Leone bill, Lord Brougham expressed his approval of the bill, and took occasion to observe, on the slave trade which was carried on the coast of Africa, that it had largely increased, and he feared the increase of territory by Spain by the annexation of a part of the island of San Domingo would aid to facilitate and add to that traffic. The bill passed through the committee.

The Morning Post says it is rumored that a countryman and pupil of Heenan has arrived in London, from America, with the intention of challenging the conqueror in the approaching contest.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that there is no reason why Hayti may not soon excite the commiseration of the French Emperor, or the same passion that the Dominicans has excited that of the Spanish Government.

The commercial tendency in America continues to be unfavorable.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 27 and 28.—The demand for cotton has been fair, the sales of two days amounting to 18,000 bales, 6,000 on speculation and export.

London Corn Market, May 29.—A decline of about 1s.

Liverpool Corn Market, May 29.—In today's market, wheat met with a better demand at Friday's prices, 1d. a 2d. under those of this day week. Flour continues to meet with a slow sale, at a decline of 6d. per barrel Oats and barley unchanged. Indian corn, a considerable business done at 3s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 3s. 3d., for white.

The political disputes in the United States have likewise produced a partial stagnation in French enterprise.

Accounts from Lyons state that the silk trade is becoming very under the influence of the unfavorable news from America.

The continued dry weather has had an unfavorable effect upon the Paris flour market. Wheat has risen 50 cents a sack of 120 kilograms.

A reinforcement of 1,750 French have been sent to Cochinchina.

ITALY.

Christen, one of the military leaders of the reactionary movement, has returned to Rome. It is asserted that encyclical letters are being secretly circulated with the object of inciting agents among the clergy.

The French Police are on the alert to prevent the enlistment of Brigands.

In the official Gazette of the Kingdom of Italy is a denial to the report that the Italian Government claims to the right of depriving the Bishops of office, and declares that nothing has been changed in the relations between Italy and the Pope, in reference to the Bishops.

A despatch from Rome of May 26, says that rumors are current that the Italian Government has proposed to guarantee the present extent of the Pontifical territory, on condition of the evacuation of Rome by the French.

## Arrival of the Adriatic.

The British Government has determined to prohibit Privateers from bringing Prizes into British Ports.—The London Times on the American Press.—Prince Napoleon about to visit to visit America.

St. John's Nfld., via

Sackville, June 11.

The Adriatic from Galway on the 5th, arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. She has no mails.

The Great Eastern, from New York, arrived off Holyhead at 4.30 p.m. on the 3rd inst, and came up the Mersey safely on the morning of the 4th, having been detained outside all night on account of low water.

The Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 3rd inst. The Canadian steamship North American, from Quebec for Liverpool and Liverpool, put into Queenstown on the 1st inst., disabled, having lost a fan of her screw, and would be towed to Liverpool for repairs. The steamship Java is advertised to take her place and sail from Liverpool on the 6th for Quebec.

GRAY BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell had announced in Parliament that the government had determined to prohibit privateers and armed vessels from bringing prizes into British ports, and that bringing intended to abide by his laws which prohibit privateers remaining in port over 24 hours to dispose of prizes when there.

He also said that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based on the declaration of the Paris Congress, and that an answer was expected by every mail.

The London Times has an editorial on the speeches of the American ministers and others at the recent meeting in Paris, charging them with groundless irritability and anger against England. It also alludes to the violent manifestations of the Northern press towards England, and says the Unionists are in fact urged because Great Britain presumes to be neutral. It adds, "It is the temper of the Northern press that will it become monthly hence. It is plain that the utmost care and circumspection must be used by every man and party in England to avoid giving offence to either of the belligerent belligerents."

The Patriote says that Prince Napoleon, after visiting Algeria, Spain and Portugal, would go to America.

The Montreal has published a decree warning the public writers to exercise more moderation in their discussion against the Catholic clergy.

It is asserted that the Emperor had sent an autograph letter to Turin, in which the Roman

question was fully stated, and in which he was favorably received at Turin, and that Victor Emmanuel sent a reply to it on the 15th inst.

The Italian Parliament closed adjourned till the 5th.

The national life was celebrated on the 2nd inst. The Emperor had distributed new Italian colors to the army.

The ex-King of Naples had addressed agents abroad, protesting against the projected Italian loan.

The stormy discussion was continued in the Diet, at Pesch, on Mr. Deak's proposition, relating to the address to the Emperor. (40 members favorable to ending the address had tendered their resignations.)

A procession took place at Warsaw on the 23rd, which was not allowed. Troops are still encamped in the streets.

It is said that the International Conference have decided to establish in London a Christian Government, the chief of which shall be of the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, and directly dependent on the Pope.

A Bombay telegraph of May the 4th announces that the local budget and financial statement had been submitted to the Legislative Council, and was satisfactory.

No definite order for the amalgamation of the armies had been received by the English official.

St. John's Nfld., June 10.

The Adriatic sailed from Galway on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., and made the passage in five days and eight hours. She experienced head winds during all the passage. She sailed from Boston at six o'clock this Monday morning.

There has been no market since the sailing of the Arabia. The private cargoes were favorable.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is generally dull. Wheat, flour, and corn, all quiet, but buyers demand a reduction. Wheat quiet, but not quite unchanged prices. Corn quiet; mixed 31s.

## American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Herald's correspondent says:—A very large number of the most influential men in the country are now urging the Government to accept 100,000 more troops.

The President and Cabinet are discussing the amount to be asked for when Congress meets. \$150,000,000 will probably be the amount required to carry on the war.

Rumors have reached us that the mouth of Acquia Creek has been reinforced, and that 3,000 rebel troops are there. No further attack is to be made there by the flotilla as Gen. Scott does not think it advisable.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

It is believed the attack of the federal forces on Harper's Ferry will not take place so soon as was expected, and some changes will be made in the programme of military movements.

There is great activity in the War Department in reference to Harper's Ferry, Manassas Junction and Norfolk.

Gov. Letcher has ordered out the entire force of the Virginia militia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and Manassas Junction.

Gen. Scott has fresh and accurate information as to the number and movements of the rebels, and is preparing to meet the increased force of the enemy.

The steamer Mount Vernon from Fort Monroe, reports the entire town of Evansport—eleven miles this side of Acquia Creek—in flames. The property in the town is principally owned by Union men.

(Special to the Commercial)

A skirmish occurred at Hampden last night, between the pickets of Col. Duryea's regiment and a party of the rebels. The pickets were driven in, when the Zouaves made a dash at the rebels, seizing 100 muskets. The enemy fled before any prisoners could be secured.

The Union sentiment is gaining ground rapidly in the vicinity of Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

(Special to the Herald.)

We can state positively that when a forward movement is made on Manassas Junction, the advancing column will be thirty-five thousand strong.

Gen. Patterson's corps will be equally strong when it crosses the Potomac.

A negro, belonging to John A. Washington, claimed protection in the federal lines. Col. Helmshausen declined to render him to a man claiming to be an agent of the owner.

Advices from Fort Monroe state that some 600 fugitive slaves are at the fort. At the camps at Newport News and Hampton, the United States forces number 12,000, including cavalry and artillery.

A rebel camp of 3,000 or 4,000 men was observed a few miles this side of Acquia Creek to-day.

The bearer of despatches sent by the British Consul at Richmond to Lord Lyons was refused a pass by Gov. Letcher, but succeeded in getting through under the protection of his commission. He reports that Governor Wise will be placed in command of the North Western division of the Virginia army.

CINCINNATI, June 7th.

A special despatch from Gratton, to the "Commercial" says that Colonel Kelly is much better to night, and much encouraged. His recovery is probable.

Three companies of the 15th, three of the 16th Ohio, and three of the 6th Indiana regiments and two pieces of artillery advanced on Phillips last night, making a force of 3,000 at that point.

The rebels are probably in force in Beverly, to which point they fell back from Phillips. It has just been reliably ascertained that 15 bodies were found in a thicket, near Phillips. After the fight the rebels hid there, and the Indian troops, without knowing the fact, discharged their Minie rifles into the bushes to clear them.

There was a great deal of blood on the ground all along the road in the direction of their flight; hats, blankets, and every description of baggage scattered along the road for more than a mile.

The rebels left behind forty horses, all their provisions, baggage and camp equipment and a good many blue-coated uniforms, together with 440 muskets.

Not a man on our side as far as heard from except Col. Kelly was hurt.

FORTKANE MONROE, June 9.

via Baltimore, June 10.

This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. General Butler having learned that the rebels were fortifying an entrenched camp, with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the York-town road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order, viz.: the Zouaves, Col. Hendrix, Lieut. Col. Washington, Col. Allen and Col. Carr. At that point our regiments formed and successively endeavored to take a large marked succession

battery. The effort was futile. Our three small pieces of artillery were not able to do much with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, according to some accounts, being thirty in number.

The rebel battery was completely masked, so that nothing could be seen only the flashes of the guns. There were probably less than 1,000 men behind the batteries of the rebels. A well-concentrated movement might have captured the position, but Brig. General Ward who commanded the expedition, apparently had lost his presence of mind, and the Troy regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. Greble, of the United States army and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had picked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, of the Troy regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster McCarter, brought it off the field, with the corpse of the beloved Lieutenant. Both were brought to Fort Monroe this evening.

There are probably about 25 killed and 100 of the federal troops wounded.

Counties Council.

The Council met on Saturday, at ten o'clock—the Warden in the chair.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Evans, that the treasurer be instructed to pay \$200 into the funds of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.—Carried.

THE CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the warden be requested to forward the petition to the proper quarter, having reference to the claim of the County against the City for the keep of prisoners in jail, in 1857 and 1858.—Carried.

MR. HUNTER moved, seconded by Mr. Irons, that the treasurer be instructed to omit from the list of lands to be sold for taxes, all lots and parts of lots, which have been wrongly returned as non-residents, or upon which the taxes have been paid, though returned as unpaid, upon receiving instructions from the Council of the Municipality in which such lands are situated.

This closed the business and the Council adjourned sine die.

The Separation of the City from the County.

The following is a copy of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature to provide for the separation of the City of Toronto from the United Counties of York and Peel, for certain judicial purposes:—

1. Upon and from the first day of July after the passing of this Act, there shall be separate sittings for the United Counties of York and Peel, and for the City of Toronto, of the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and of the County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions, and of every other Court for the trial of causes by a Jury.

2. The Venue in all actions, suits, bills, indictments, and in all other proceedings whatever, brought or instituted on and after the said first day of July next, shall be laid in the United Counties of York and Peel, or in the City of Toronto, as the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall elect.

3. The Venue in all actions, suits, bills, indictments, and in all other proceedings whatever, brought or instituted before the said first day of July, and then pending, shall be laid either in the United Counties of York and Peel, or in the City of Toronto, as the Plaintiff or Prosecutor shall elect, and the same shall be entered in the margin of the Declaration, Record, Bill, Indictment, or other proceeding first taken after the first day of July, and such entry shall be deemed in election of the Venue under this section.

4. The Venue may be changed from the City to the United Counties, or from the United Counties to the City, by any Judge of any of the said Courts, in like manner as in other cases.

5. The Jurors shall be selected and summoned for the United Counties and for the City respectively, as for different Counties.

6. The sittings of the County Court in and for the City of Toronto, shall be held at the same time as they are held for United Counties, or at such other convenient time as the said Court may, during the previous term, or by general rule, direct.

7. The said other Courts may sit and be held respectively in and for the said United Counties and the City, either at the same time or at different times, as the superior Courts shall order.

8. The City of Toronto shall be deemed a County for all matters and purposes in this Act mentioned, connected with the administration of Justice in the City, shall be the judicial and executive functionaries and officers discharging the like office and duties in the United Counties.

9. All judicial and executive officers acting and appointed both for the City and the United Counties, shall be styled, and shall continue to be as hitherto, officers of the United Counties of York and Peel; and the Sheriff of the said United Counties (or in the event of any separation of the United Counties of York and Peel, then the Sheriff of the County of York) shall have and exercise in the said City, in respect of the same and of the Jail therein, and in all other respects, such and the same rights, powers and privileges, as appertain to, and are exercised by, the Sheriff of the said United Counties.

10. The County House, County Jail, Sheriff's Hall, and other County Buildings belonging to the said United Counties, shall, notwithstanding they may be within the limits of the City, continue to be the property of, and to be used by, the said United Counties, and shall be held to be within the County and City respectively, for all purposes of the administration of justice, as heretofore; and the County Council may continue, so long as they see fit, to hold their sittings within the City.

11. After the said first day of July next, such Court House, Jail, and other County buildings, may be used as the County House, Jail, House of Correction, or other public buildings of and for the City, subject to such arrangement as may be made between the Municipal Councils of the City and United Counties respectively.

12. All agreements in existence on the said first day of July, whereby the public buildings, or any of them, of the said United Counties, shall or may be used for the public uses of the City, shall continue in force until they would expire by their own terms, or by the terms of arrangement between the said Corporations.

13. The City shall be bound to pay for such use and occupation, such yearly sum to the Corporation of the United Counties as may be agreed upon by the said Councils.

16. In the case of non-agreement, the sums to be paid shall be awarded by arbitrators in the manner provided by the twenty-sixth and thirty-third and fifty-eighth sections of Chapter fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada; and the amount so agreed upon or awarded may be collected in the same manner as any other debt may be collected by one Municipal Corporation from another.

17. The County Council may make an arrangement at any time with the City Council for the lodging and maintenance of the County prisoners in the City Jail, in like manner as the City Council may arrange with the County Council for the lodging and maintenance of the City prisoners in the County Jail.

18. This Act shall be a Public Act.

Disastrous Fire in Ottawa.

THE CITY FIRE OFFICE AND SEVEN OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED! LOSS ABOUT \$20,000.

Between two and three o'clock on the morning of Sunday last the rear part of the book-binding connected with the stationery establishment of Mr. Henry Horne, on the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, was discovered on fire. Owing to the delay in giving an effective alarm, the flames had time to spread; and soon communicated with the printing office of Messrs. Bell and Woodburn, and the main building, which latter being of wood and three stories high, was soon a burning mass. The inflammable nature of the material forming this building defied the efforts of the fire companies, who tried in vain to smother the towering flames, which threatened devastation to the whole adjoining neighborhood, a number of the structures in which were of wood. While these endeavors were being made the fire spread in the rear of the burning premises, amongst the outhouses, and attacked the three-story stone building used as the City Post-Office, cracking the glass in the windows and setting the eaves on fire—thus introducing the fiery element to the interior. But ere the dread intruder took possession, all the valuable papers, the







